UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24390
7 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Please find enclosed a letter by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia, dated 7 August 1992, addressed to you.

We kindly request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-36201 3607b (E) 070892

070892

/...

Annex

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Taking into consideration possible misunderstandings as to the attitude of the Government of the Republic of Croatia relating to extension of the UNPROFOR mandate, I would like to inform you that the Republic of Croatia accepts the report of the Secretary-General of 27 July 1992 (S/24353). In our view, the suggested extension of the mandate should be viewed as a temporary solution for the control of the UNPA boundaries where these coincide with international borders of the Republic of Croatia until the conditions for their full control by Croatian authorities are fulfilled.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia will consider with UNPROFOR the ways and the forms of implementing this extended mandate in the spirit of the views stated in the Request of the Republic of the Croatia Concerning the Control of its Frontiers of 28 July and its Addendum of 31 July 1992.

Having in mind all the above-mentioned, the Republic of Croatia would support the adoption of a Security Council resolution authorizing the extension of UNPROFOR's mandate in the Republic of Croatia.

(Signed) Milan RAMLJAK
President of the Government's
Commission for UNPROFOR

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/956
S/24391
7 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 7 August from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a letter from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Dobrica Cosić, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-36872 3286c (E) 070892

070892

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

With reference to unfounded allegations of the existence of concentration camps on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I should like to propose the setting up of an international commission composed of prominent international figures, preferably former concentration camp inmates like, for example, Mr. Elie Wiesel, with the task of examining the plausibility of the claims that such "concentration camps" are in existence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. My country is willing to extend every possible support and assistance to such a commission.

I would be grateful to you, Mr. Secretary-General, if you could personally establish such a commission.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24392
7 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I enclose herewith a letter dated 7 August 1992 from Mr. Mohammed Said al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the decisions taken by the Sanctions Committee.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, referred to above, distributed as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-36897 3367h (E) 100892 100892

100892

/...

Annex

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

The arbitrary decisions which the Committee established by Security Council resolution 661 (1990), known as the Sanctions Committee, continues to take have adversely affected the life of 18 million Iraqi people.

These decisions can only be described as violations of the principles of international humanitarian law and as infringements of the most elementary principles of human rights.

The work of the above-mentioned Committee and the decisions emanating from it have become far removed from the purposes for which the Committee was established. This is mainly attributable to the hegemony exercised by the United States of America and its allies over the work of the Committee. The effects of the Committee's decisions on the life of the Iraqi people clearly reflect the hostile objectives and intentions for which the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France are working; their aim is to starve the Iraqi people and deprive it of the most elementary basic necessities, which is incompatible with the noble purposes set forth in the United Nations Charter which, in its Preamble, affirms faith in fundamental human rights and the necessity of safeguarding human dignity. How can the United Nations safeguard human dignity when one of its committees continues to take decisions aimed at starving the Iraqi people?

What occurred in the Sanctions Committee at its 74th meeting on 24 July 1992 is a glaring illustration of the tyranny and injustice that has befallen the Iraqi people, to say nothing of the series of decisions taken by the Committee at earlier meetings. Some of the requests that were rejected by the Committee are enumerated below.

1. Because of objections by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, the Committee rejected the request of the Netherlands delegation for the firm P. den Ovden B.V. to export cowhides to Iraq for the State Establishment for the Leather Industry, the Al-Rashid Company.

2. Because of the objection by the United States representative, the request made by the Mission of Jordan for the Jordanian company Oasis Trading to be allowed to supply Iraq with 15 tons of polyester sewing thread, used in the manufacture of sacks, was rejected.

3. The Committee rejected the request by the Turkish delegation for authorization to export:

(a) 600 tons of constructional wire, because of the objection by the United Kingdom representative, who asked for information concerning the end user;

(b) 500 units of salt for the salinization of leather, because of the objection by the United States representative.

4. Because of the objection by the United Kingdom representative, the request by the Turkish delegation for Turkish exporters to be allowed to export compressors for refrigerators was rejected.

5. Because of the objection by the United States representative, the request by the Pakistani delegation for permission for the firm Haji Ayoob and Company to be allowed to supply tents to the Iraqi State establishment for Ready-Made Wears in Mosul.

6. Because of the objection by the United Kingdom representative, the request by the ALRAM TriGeneral Trading Company of Jordan to supply Iraq with 25,000 sheets of single-sided teak fancy plywood was rejected.

7. Because of the objection by the United States representative, the request by the Al-Qabas Trading Establishment of Jordan to supply Iraq with 500 motor vehicle tyres was rejected.

8. Because of the objection by the United States representative, the request by the firm Mashawir Mustapha Shahadah to supply Iraq with 6,000 type BP14 bicycles was rejected. The same representative, together with the representative of the United Kingdom, also objected to the export to Iraq by the Jordanian company Bashar Darwish of spare parts for agricultural machinery.

9. Because of the objection by the United States representative, the request by the Jordanian delegation for the Hatem and Basem Darwazeh Textile Company to supply Iraq with white cotton for medical use was rejected; on the pretext that it would enhance Iraqi industry, the representative requested information on the type and quality of the cotton.

10. Because of the objection by the United Kingdom representative, the request by the Jordanian company ERINA Trading Organization to supply radio cassettes to Iraq was rejected; the same representative also requested a reduction in the total of some half a million lamps which that company wished to supply to Iraq.

The above-mentioned equipment, which was disallowed by the Sanctions Committee at its recent meetings, do not endanger international peace and security, nor do they endanger the interests of the United States and the United Kingdom in the region. Nor can it be imagined that either the spirit or the letter of the provisions of the United Nations Charter prohibit the supply of such items to any country at all unless there were a premeditated political intention of preventing the Iraqi people from obtaining its essential needs and denying it the possibility of living in accordance with the humane requirements of the present day.

In conclusion I should like to request you to endeavour to intervene in order to put a halt to these practices, which are incompatible with all humanitarian considerations, so as not to impair the credibility of the United Nations, whose reputation is harmed by such practices.

I should also be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as an official document.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24393
8 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

My Government is deeply alarmed at the repression being suffered by the civilian population of Iraq, as detailed in the interim report on the human rights situation in Iraq prepared by Mr. Max van der Stoel, a report which, in my letter of 3 August 1992 (S/24386), I requested you to have circulated as a document of the Security Council.

The Security Council having, in its resolution 688 (1991) and the presidential statement of 11 March 1992, undertaken to keep the question of repression in Iraq under review, I have the honour, on behalf of my Government, to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council.

It is my belief that the work of the Security Council would benefit immensely from the presence of Mr. van der Stoel, who the Council should invite under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

(Signed) Frans van DAELE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Belgium
to the United Nations

92-36972 3288c (E) 080892 080892

090892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24394
8 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

My Government is profoundly concerned by reports reaching us from various regions of Iraq according to which the Government of Iraq, in contravention of the provisions of Security Council resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, is continuing its repression of the civilian population in several parts of the country, in particular in the southern marshes inhabited by Shiites and in Kurdistan.

Accordingly, on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation which has arisen and which constitutes a threat to peace and international security.

At this meeting the Council could hear Mr. van der Stoel. Accordingly, I propose that the Security Council, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, invite Mr. van der Stoel to address it.

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-36978 3351i (E) 080892 080892

090892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24395
8 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

My Government is deeply disturbed by the continuing repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, which threatens international peace and security in the region, and by the failure of the Government of Iraq to cooperate under Security Council resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991. It will be recalled that in paragraph 8 of that resolution the Council decided to remain seized of the matter.

I have been instructed by my Government to request an urgent meeting of the Council to consider further the repression of the Iraqi civilian population.

It is the view of my Government that the work of the Council would be greatly assisted by the participation of Mr. Van der Stoel under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

I therefore request that the Security Council extend an invitation to Mr. Van der Stoel under rule 39 of the provisional rules of the Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

92-36984 3555e (E) 080892

090892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24396
8 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

My Government is deeply disturbed by the continuing repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, which threatens international peace and security in the region, and by the failure of the Government of Iraq to cooperate under Security Council resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991. It will be recalled that in paragraph 8 of that resolution the Council decided to remain seized of the matter.

I have been instructed by my Government to request an urgent meeting of the Council to consider further the repression of the Iraqi civilian population.

It is the view of my Government that the work of the Council would be greatly assisted by the participation of Mr. Van der Stoel under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

I, therefore, request that the Security Council extend an invitation to Mr. Van der Stoel, Special Rapporteur, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of the Council.

I would appreciate it if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-36990 4068a (E) 080892

090892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24396*
10 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

My Government is deeply disturbed by the continuing repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, which threatens international peace and security in the region, and by the failure of the Government of Iraq to cooperate under Security Council resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991. It will be recalled that in paragraph 8 of that resolution the Council decided to remain seized of the matter.

I have been instructed by my Government to request an urgent meeting of the Council to consider further the repression of the Iraqi civilian population.

It is the view of my Government that the work of the Council would be greatly assisted by the participation of Mr. Van der Stoel under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

I, therefore, request that the Security Council extend an invitation to Mr. Van der Stoel under rule 39 of the provisional rules of the Council.

I would appreciate it if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.

92-37251 3611b (E) 100892

100892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24397
9 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the letters which I addressed to your predecessors on 31 March and 2 April 1992 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Having completed the necessary consultations, I propose that Japan be added to the list of countries which contribute military personnel to UNTAC.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

92-37053 3504d (E) 090892

090892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24398
9 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 August 1992 (S/24397) concerning the addition to the list of countries which contribute military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) LI Daoyu
President of the Security Council

92-37059 3413j (E) 090892

090892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24399
10 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text of a declaration on Yugoslavia adopted by the European Community and its member States at London and Brussels on 6 August 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Frans VAN DAELE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of Belgium to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom to the United Nations

92-37134 3556e (E) 100892 100892

100892

/...

Annex

Statement on Yugoslavia

[Original: English and French]

The Community and its member States view with deep concern recent press reports alleging that a large number of Bosnian civilians are being detained in camps against their will by the local Serbian authorities in eastern and northern Bosnia and Herzegovina and subjected to ill-treatment. The Community and its member States wholeheartedly endorse the Security Council statement of 4 August and call upon the authorities in Belgrade to use their influence with the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina to allow international observers, above all members of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) immediate and unconditional access to the sites of all camps, prisons and detention centres being used for the detention of prisoners in order to investigate the allegations of ill-treatment. The Community and its member States condemn the existence of such camps, which it finds repulsive and despicable, and expect that ICRC will be allowed free and continuous access to all camps, prisons and detention centres in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Community and its member States are appalled by the blatant disregard for humanitarian principles shown by some parties to the conflict. They have repeatedly made clear that they condemn all forced expulsions on the grounds of ethnic background and all attacks on civilians, whoever is the perpetrator. Attacks on unarmed civilians are wholly contrary to the basic precepts of international humanitarian law.

The Community and its member States recall that the Security Council has made clear that all parties to the conflict in former Yugoslavia are bound to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions. Persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions bear individual responsibility for such breaches.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24400
10 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the Government of Malaysia on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if the text of the statement could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador

92-37140 4070a (E) 100892

100892

/...

Annex

Statement dated 7 August 1992 by the Government of Malaysia regarding the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Government of Malaysia is deeply concerned over the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the continuing indiscriminate bombardments of civilian populated areas and reports of the most serious atrocities committed against the Muslim population by Serbian nationalists, supported by foreign forces.

The Government of Malaysia supports all the actions taken by the Security Council to date, including the latest presidential statement on 4 August 1992 (S/24378) condemning the violation of humanitarian law in conflict and its demand for immediate, unimpeded and continued access be given to groups like the International Committee of the Red Cross to all detention camps on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

However, the overall situation with regard to both the safety and welfare of the civilian population in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the very survival of one of the youngest Members of the United Nations is becoming so serious now that the Government of Malaysia would like to see more determined and effective action by the Council to address the situation there. Sanctions have not been effective and it is not enough for the United Nations to assist in facilitating humanitarian relief efforts. The Council must act to put a stop to the atrocities against Muslims and the policy of "ethnic cleasing", and save Bosnia and Herzegovina as a nation.

The Government of Malaysia is convinced that the time has come now for the Security Council to invoke Article 42 of Chapter VII of the Charter in order to put an end to foreign interference and aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina and restore peace and stability in the region.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a serious test case of the credibility of the Council to take collective enforcement measures in an even-handed and non-selective manner to uphold the rule of law and maintain international peace and security. The Council must stop the killings and guarantee a new nation in its ability to survive from external onslaught no matter how well disguised. The whole world, in particular the Islamic Ummah, is looking towards the Council to show real compassion and act now in accordance with the responsibility given to it by the general membership of the United Nations under the Charter.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24401
10 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the grave and deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with regard to the most serious violations of human rights and international law, involving acts of interference and armed intervention by a foreign country, threatening international peace and security, I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an urgent emergency meeting of the Security Council, with formal debate, to consider the situation there and take appropriate collective measures as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter to restore peace and stability in the region.

I should be grateful if the text of the letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent
Representative

92-37239 3414j (E) 100892

100892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24402
10 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the annexed text of the statement by the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, dated 7 August 1992, concerning information concerning human rights violations in the territory of former Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

92-37245 3332f (E) 100892 100892

100892

/...

Annex

Statement by the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, dated 7 August 1992

Russia received with extreme concern the information concerning the flagrant and mass violations of human rights, in particular illegal detentions in prisons and camps, and the abuses committed against the civilian population in the territory of former Yugoslavia, in particular in Bosnia Herzegovina.

If this information is false, the parties to the conflict - each one of which denies its participation in such acts - should give the international community the opportunity to ascertain the sincerity of their statements. If the facts are confirmed, Russia condemms them most vehemently, whichever party to the Yugoslav crisis is responsible for them.

Full light should be shed on this question. We consider it essential that the information received be submitted, as soon as possible and under international control, to the strictest and fullest verification. Russia, which attaches great importance to the statement by the President of the United Nations Security Council of 4 August 1992, declares itself in favour of any action by the international community aimed at settling the Yugoslav crisis, the nature of which mitigates against the realization of fundamental human rights - the right to life and assurance of a future.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24403
10 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the appeal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine of 10 August 1992 to the President of the United Nations Security Council.

I kindly request Your Excellency to have the enclosed appeal circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ukraine to the United Nations

92-37227 3366h (E) 100892

100892

/...

Annex

Appeal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine to the President of the United Nations Security Council

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is authorized to state that the Government of Ukraine has expressed deep concern and alarm in connection with the criminal actions of struggling sides in the area of Sarajevo which resulted in new losses among Ukrainian military contingent to UNPROFOR. Shooting at the UNPROFOR military personnel is a gross violation of principles and norms of international law and may be considered by the Governments of States, contributing their military contingents to the United Nations peace-keeping forces, as hostile actions against their citizens. The Government of Ukraine strongly demands that the sides in conflict, in particular the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as of Serbia undertake all necessary steps for immediate and unconditional cessation of hostile actions against the United Nations peace-keeping forces, the Ukrainian battalion among them in the Sarajevo sector.

The Government of Ukraine requests the United Nations Security Council to use all its authority and all means of the Organization in order to ensure maximum safety of the troops of the Ukrainian contingent of UNPROFOR at Sarajevo, and to investigate thoroughly incidents that took place on 31 July and 7 August 1992.

We express our hope that the Security Council, in accordance with the United Nations Charter will elaborate effective steps to secure necessary conditions for carrying out duties, and for the personal safety of the United Nations peace-keepers, as well as the means of adequate reaction to provocative shelling in case of its recurrence.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24404
10 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In response to the statement the President of the Security Council issued on 4 August 1992 (S/24378) and of the request for further information regarding concentration camps and ethnic cleansing, I submit the following information for review.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the attached information as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex I

UNPROFOR
SECTOR NORTH
3 July 1992

MEMORANDUM

RESTRICTED

Subject: Humanitarian aid

I refer to your subject memo of 1 July 1992.

The football field in Bosanski Novi (BH) is clearly visible from the town of Dvor in the UNPA. Further to our many previous reports on this, let me clarify that our sense of frustration is not, as stated in Mr. Magnusson's subject memo to the FC, our "inability to investigate this matter". I believe you have received a stream of reports not only of Bosanski Novi, but also for other flash points along the border with BH (Bihac, Cazin, Velika Kladusa and Bosanski Dubica). In those reports, we highlighted the following points.

We believe the football field detainees are only a tip of the iceberg involving the concerted action of local Serbian authorities in BH trying to establish a Serbian Republic of BH, free of Muslims. In that process, the Mayors, the Milicijia and TDF of Bosanski Novi, acting in unison with their counterparts, not only in the UNPA (Dvor and Kostanijca), but also with Bosanski Dubica, Banja Luka, Prijedor, Sancki Host and Kljuc. The Serbs appear to be engaged in a determined process of forcefully disarming Muslims where they are clearly a small encircled minority, such as in Bosanski Novi, or besieging their city totally, such as in Bihac. Apparently the football field is the holding ground where Muslim groups are detained while their houses are being "searched", the men isolated and transported to concentration camps.

The UNHCR representative and Civil Affairs have pieced together reports from Muslims who recently have taken refuge under UNPROFOR protection in Dvor and Kostanijca. There are reported concentration camps at the following locations:

- KERATERM: Located at a railroad station in Prijedor en route to Banja Luka. 100-200 Muslims believed to be here under extremely bad conditions.

- TRNOPOLJE: Also located at a railroad station in Prijedor, direction Banja Luka. A refugee camp for women, children and old men.

/...

- OMARSKA: Located in a purely Serbian village. Reportedly a camp for Muslim men and local Muslim authorities prior to Serbian take-over of control, particularly in Prijedor.

- MANJACA: Outside Banja Luka. A large camp reportedly including Croatian soldiers taken prisoner in the fighting in Kostanijca.

The treatment of Muslims and other minorities in the camps is reportedly atrocious, with regular beatings, deprivation of food and water, poor shelter, etc.

Today in a meeting with the ICRC and UNHCR, the above subject of humanitarian aid was discussed. The ICRC informed us that they will be deployed in BH and took the information we had on the subject. They also informed us that the ICRC will deploy a delegate or two, specifically in Sector North, to be located either in Vojnic or Glina. This in our view is a very positive step which we had recommended to the ICRC as a matter of urgency.

Our frustration arises from our inability to do anything other than write reports and stand by since UNPROFOR has no operational responsibilities across the border. In recent days, the situation has deteriorated and has now begun to spill over to the UNPA. We have seen a mounting number of desperate people who have crossed over to seek refuge and protection from UNPROFOR. Yesterday, one Mustafa Ogorinac swam across river Una at [illegible] in the morning from a camp in Bosanski Dubica. He is now under UNPROFOR protection along with two other persons. He shows signs of physical abuse and punishment.

In a separate communication (CIV/AFF/06/96, dated 30 June 1992) I appealed to the Special Envoy of the UNHCR for one temporary measure to help to cope with the situation while waiting for the ICRC and UNHCR to resume their operations in BH. We have requested a minibus with driver to help in transporting the escapees to safety since UN vehicles are not to be used for humanitarian purposes. Any assistance you can lend on the acquisition of the 16-20 seater minibus and driver is most appreciated.

To: Ms. Y. Auger, DDCA (Belgrade)

cc: Mr. M. Magnusson (Zagreb)

Annex II

Public announcement published by the News Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 1 August 1992

The Presidency and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina have published a list of the detention camps existing on the territory of the Republic at present under the occupation of the aggressor. There exists reliable information that such camps also exist in Serbia and Montenegro.

The aggressors, in pursuit of their planned "ethnic cleansing", have packed into these camps the entire non-Serbian population of given areas. We calculate that some 130,000 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina are at present concentrated in 96 such camps.

The world community is shocked by these figures. Sadly, at the same time, there exists a tendency in certain publications and in certain circles to claim that such camps only exist on "the other side". Our side.

The Presidency and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina categorically state that on the territories under the control of its legal authority, no such camps exist. On the contrary, this Government has for a long time now been inviting humanitarian organizations, as well as other international bodies, and in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to come here and verify for themselves this stated fact. The Presidency and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina now renew this invitation, from the motive of demonstrating as clearly as they can the sufferings of these incarcerated people, and of having them set free as soon as possible.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24405
10 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In response to the statement the President of the Security Council issued on 4 August 1992, and of the request for further information regarding concentration camps and ethnic cleansing, I submit the following information for review.

I have not forwarded this document to the Secretariat for their review since I would consider it likely that they would have received it through channels. None the less, I would request that the Secretariat verify the authenticity of this document.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the attached information as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Sector North
8 July 1992

MEMORANDUM

RESTRICTED

Subject: Arriving refugees from Bosanski Novi (BH)

On 7 July 1992 a group of 18 persons arrived in Sector North from Bosanski Novi (BH) asking for protection and assistance to cross the CFL towards Zagreb or other foreign countries. The Civil Affairs Officer interviewed the group and arranged for the crossing on 8 July 1992.

The following information is based solely on the statements of these persons who have asked for anonymity for security reasons. In Bosanski Novi (BH) the Muslim ethnic group (28 per cent) continues to suffer persecution, deportation and intimidation from Serbian armed groups. The beginning of this crisis is traced back to the end of April 1992.

The persons interviewed reported that all Muslims living in the town and in the neighbouring villages are ready to leave the area towards Croatia or other destinations in Europe. Previously we reported that the stadium of Bosanski Novi is one of the places where hundreds of persons have been held for screening, following which they are expelled from the area towards unknown destinations.

Reportedly all Muslims are forced to sign papers asking them to "voluntarily leave" under the following conditions:

- Leave behind all personal property (including cars, personal effects, etc.);

- Swear that they were permanently leaving the area and that they will never go back to their houses.

Following compliance with these conditions, they are issued a declaration from the local TDF Commander and the Militja (or the Mayor) allowing them to leave their opstina of residence. They are generally forced to leave in the direction of Dvor.

It is reported that the local authorities in Dvor do not seem surprised at the arrival of the forcefully removed persons. They even show a cooperative effort to facilitate their way towards Croatian controlled territories.

A calculated strategy to "cleanse" the area of Muslims appears to have intensified beginning in May 1992. House burnings, deportations, summary executions, shooting in the houses, etc., are part of the present situation in the towns and villages along the north side of the BH border (B sanski Novi, Bosanska Kostanjica and Bosanska Dubica). Reportedly, the Militja does not seem to intervene. Some Mayors and other Serbs working in the opstinas have also been reported as trying to help the Muslims to leave their houses safely. In Bosanski Novi the Military Police is reported to have its HQ in Hotel Una. There are reports of brutal torture in this hotel.

The persons interviewed believe that the political leaders know what is happening. Some of them attest to allegations that some high-level politicians in the SDS party are known to have given orders for actions against Muslims. Some of the refugees tell of a retaliatory policy of "one Serbian killed in the front line, one Muslim man will be killed". All the men interviewed had been held for some days in the stadium of Bosanski Novi before being expelled. They report that every day some 30 new detainees arrive in the stadium. When the stadium is full the guards take some of them away to unknown destinations. Some witnesses report that in the first 15 days of May some 200 persons taken out of the stadium were shot dead nearby.

Based on these interviews, the persons estimated that some 5,000 persons may try to cross the bridge between Bosanski Novi and Dvor in the coming days.

To: DCA/DDCA, UNPROFOR, BELGRADE

cc: UNHCR, ZAGREB, ATT.: OSE
ICRC
DANBAT, ATT.: MAJOR JENSEN
CHIEF, CIVPOL/DVOR/KOSTANJICA
UNHCR PROTECTION/FO, TOPUSKO
CIVIL AFFAIRS LIAISON OFFICE, ZABREB

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24406
10 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOZAMBIQUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the "Joint Declaration" signed at Rome on 7 August 1992 by His Excellency Mr. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique, and Mr. Afonso Macacho Marcela Dhlakama, President of RENAMO, in connection with the ongoing peace process in Mozambique.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pedro Comissario AFONSO
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

92-37313 3509d (E) 100892

100892

/...

Annex

JOINT DECLARATION

We, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique, and Afonso Macacho Marcela Dhlakama, President of RENAMO,

having met in Rome, in the presence of H.E. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe; H.E. Emilio Colombo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Italy; the representative of H.E. the President of the Republic of Botswana, Dr. Gaositwe Keagakwa Tibe Chiepe, Minister of Foreign Affairs; the mediators in the Mozambican Peace Process, on. Mario Raffaelli, representative of the Italian Government and coordinator of the mediators, Mgr. Jaime Gonçalves, Archbishop of Beira, prof. Andrea Riccardi and don Matteo Zuppi of the Community of St. Egidio; and

Recognizing that

the attainment of peace, democracy and national unity, based on national reconciliation, is the greatest aspiration and desire of all the people of Mozambique;

in pursuit of this objective, the peace process was initiated in Rome between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO, assisted by the mediators from the Italian Government, the St. Egidio Community, and the Roman Catholic Church of Mozambique;

important results have so far been achieved as exemplified and demonstrated by the signing of the partial cease-fire agreement on 1 December 1990, and the adoption of the following Protocols and Agreements:

(i) Agreed Agenda of 28 May 1991, and the amendments introduced therein by the Agreed Minute of 19 June 1992;

(ii) Protocol No. I on Basic Principles, signed on 18 October 1991;

(iii) Protocol No. II on Criteria and Modalities for Forming and Recognizing Political Parties, signed on 13 November 1991;

(iv) Protocol No. III on the General Principles of the Electoral Law signed on 12 March 1992;

(v) Agreed Minute of 2 July 1992, to improve the functioning of the Joint Verification Commission;

(vi) Declaration on the Guiding Principles for Humanitarian Aid, signed on 16 July 1992; and

also complementary to these efforts in the pursuit of peace, democracy and national unity based on national reconciliation in Mozambique, a meeting took place in Gaborone, Botswana, on 4 July 1992, between H.E. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, on the one hand, and the President of RENAMO, Mr. Afonso Macacho Marcela Dhlakama, on the other;

following which the President of the Republic of Mozambique, H.E. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, was fully briefed by the President of Zimbabwe, on 19 July 1992;

noting that Mr. Afonso Macacho Marcela Dhlakama declared his readiness to sign an immediate cease-fire agreement, if he was provided with certain guarantees and assurances as to his personal safety and that of his members as well as the freedom of his party to organize and campaign without let or hindrance;

considering his request for assurances that RENAMO should be allowed to operate freely as a political party after the signing of a General Peace Agreement;

convinced that the suffering of the people of Mozambique, caused by the war and aggravated by the effects of the worst drought in living memory, necessitates the taking of expeditious measures to end the war;

recognizing the need for the immediate establishment of peace in Mozambique;

reaffirming the commitment of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and RENAMO to put an end to the hostilities in Mozambique;

determined to do all in our power to end the catastrophe resulting from the combined effects of the war and the drought in our country;

noting the progress achieved in the Rome peace negotiations between our respective delegations;

considering the spirit of the Gaborone meeting of 4 July 1992;

We now, therefore, hereby bind ourselves to the following:

(i) guaranteeing the conditions allowing complete political freedom, in accordance with internationally recognized democratic principles;

(ii) guaranteeing personal security to all the citizens of Mozambique and to all members of political parties;

(iii) accepting the role of the international community, and especially that of the United Nations, in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, in particular the cease-fire and the electoral process;

(iv) honouring the Principles contained in Protocol No. I, enjoining the Government of Mozambique "not to act in a way that is contrary to the terms of the Protocols that are established, not to adopt laws or measures and not to apply current laws that may eventually be contrary to these Protocols". Also requiring that "RENAMO undertakes not to combat by force of arms after the entry into force of a cease-fire, but to conduct its political struggle observing current laws, within the framework of the existing State institutions, and respecting the conditions and the guarantees laid down in the General Peace Agreement";

(v) safeguarding political rights, clarifying that the Principles contained in Protocol No. I are valid and also related to the problem of the constitutional guarantees, raised by RENAMO, and illustrated in the Document presented to President Mugabe. To this end, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique will submit to the Assembly of the Republic the adoption of the legal instruments, incorporating the Protocols and the guarantees, as well as the General Peace Agreement, into Mozambican Law; and

(vi) on the basis of the above Principles, and of our commitment, as contained in this Solemn Declaration, We, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique, and Afonso Macacho Marcela Dhlakama, President of RENAMO, now hereby mandate and instruct our respective negotiating delegations in the Rome peace process, to complete, by 1 October 1992, the approval of the remaining Protocols as foreseen in the Agreed Agenda, therefore allowing the signing of the General Peace Agreement by that date.

The signing of the General Peace Agreement and the adoption by the Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique of the provisions referred to in paragraph (v) of the present Declaration, will make effective the cease-fire agreed upon in the General Peace Agreement.

(Signed) Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO
President of the
Republic of Mozambique

(Signed) Afonso Macacho Marcela DHLAKAMA
President of RENAMO

(Signed) Robert Gabriel MUGABE
President of the
Republic of Zimbabwe
CHAIRMAN

Witnessed by:

(Signed) Dr. Gaositwe Keagakwa Tibe CHIEPE
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Botswana

and

Mediators:

(Signed) on. Mario RAFFAELLI

(Signed) D. Jaime GONCALVES

(Signed) Prof. Andrea RICCARDI

(Signed) D. Matteo ZUPPI

Rome, Italy 7 August 1992

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24407
18 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi airspace for purposes of observation and provocation during the period 30 July to 7 August 1992.

30-31 July 1992

Thirty-three sorties, flown by 16 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 1,500 to 8,000 metres and by one single aircraft at an altitude of 18,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Dukan, Amadiyah, Zakho and Ayn Zalah.

31 July-1 August 1992

Twenty-nine sorties, flown by 14 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 6,500 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Tall Afar.

1-2 August 1992

Fourteen sorties, flown by 7 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 5,500 metres, centred over Irbil, Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

3-4 August 1992

Thirty-six sorties, flown by 18 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Tall Afar.

4-5 August 1992

Twenty-three sorties, flown by 11 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

5-6 August 1992

Twenty-eight sorties, flown by 14 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah and the area to the north of Mosul.

6-7 August 1992

Sixteen sorties, flown by 8 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 5,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk and Rawanduz.

7-8 August 1992

Eighteen sorties, flown by 9 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 7,500 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Amadiyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24408
18 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters on the subject, the most recent of which was that of 1 July 1992, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list showing the 1,445 bombs, rockets and miscellaneous projectiles found and disposed of in all parts of Iraq over the period 1 to 31 July 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Number of bombs and other projectiles dealt with by disposal teams of the civil defence departments in all governorates, 1-31 July 1992

Governorate	Number
Baghdad	8
Ninawa	15
Basra	28
Babil	5
Najaf	166
Karbala	5
Anbar	-
Maysan	50
Salah al-Din	5
Diyala	-
Wasit	-
Ta'mim	1 143
Dhi Qar	3
Qadisiyah	13
Muthanna	4
Total	1 445

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24409
11 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina has reached alarming proportions. The world is witnessing blatant violations of human rights that threaten international peace and security.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a Member of the United Nations whose sovereignty and territorial integrity have been grossly violated in total disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council.

The Government of Turkey requests that the Security Council hold an urgent meeting with a formal debate to consider the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and take appropriate measures as provided in Chapter VII of the Charter to alleviate the plight of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you could circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman KORUTÜRK
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-37387 3373h (E) 110892

110892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24410
11 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to support the request made by the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24401) to convene an urgent emergency meeting of the Security Council, with formal debate, to consider the grave situation in that country and to take appropriate measures as provided in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter to restore peace and stability in the region.

The deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unprecedented atrocities committed by Serb nationalists with the support of foreign forces against the innocent Muslim people of this new Member of the Organization have made the imperative of a resolute stance and practical response by the Security Council even more evident. Measures taken to date by the Council have proven to be by far inadequate, since they have failed to address the root causes of the problem, namely the Serb nationalists' policy of "ethnic cleansing" coupled with interference and aggression by Serbia-Montenegro against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is entitled under Article 51 of the Charter to exercise its legitimate right of self-defence against foreign aggression.

The Islamic Republic of Iran renews the call made on the Security Council by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take necessary measures under Article 42 of the Charter, without further delay, to put an end to the aggression and human suffering, restore peace and stability in this region and ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

92-37393 3519d (E) 110892

110892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24411
11 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations stating that Mr. Irvin Hicks has been appointed Deputy Representative of the United States of America on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

92-37410 4074a (E) 110892

110892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24412
11 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a letter from H.E. Mr. Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi, Foreign Minister of Malaysia, requesting, on behalf of the Government of Malaysia, for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador

92-37454 3557e (E) 110892

110892

/...

Annex

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council

In view of the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina involving very serious violations of human rights and international law, abetted by acts of interference and armed intervention by a foreign country, threatening international peace and security, I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Government of Malaysia, an urgent meeting of the Security Council, with formal debate, to consider the situation there and take appropriate collective action including measures provided under Article 42, Chapter VII, of the United Nations Charter to restore peace and stability in the region.

I should be grateful if the text of this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) ABDULLAH BIN HAJI AHMAD BADAWI

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24413
11 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Senegal, I should like to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council, followed by a substantive debate, for the purpose of considering the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which today was aggravated by flagrant and inadmissible violations of international humanitarian law, and taking the appropriate measures to put a definitive end to it.

I should be grateful if you would bring this request to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Keba Birane CISSE

92-37448 3375i (E) 110892 110892

110892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24414
11 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter of 6 August 1992 of the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations (S/24388), I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

The situation in Iraq, particularly in the southern marshlands of that country, and its effect on regional and international peace and security has been a source of concern for the international community and the Security Council since March 1991. Various independent sources have confirmed the systematic campaign of elimination of the inhabitants of these areas. The available evidence includes "a videotape wherein the present Prime Minister is heard to instruct late in 1991 several Iraqi Army generals to 'wipe out' three specific Marsh Arab tribes".

Meanwhile, the Iraqi authorities continue to seek excuses to cover up their atrocities against innocent Iraqi civilians by levelling baseless and irresponsible allegations of Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. The Islamic Republic of Iran has, on numerous occasions, categorically rejected these allegations and reiterated its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq as well as its rejection, as a matter of principle, of any interference in the internal affairs of others.

However, like the entire international community, as exhibited by the mass media and United Nations documents, Iran cannot but express alarm at the indiscriminate attacks by Iraqi forces against innocent Iraqi civilians. The campaign of total annihilation of large segments of Iraqi population, which has recently been intensely escalated in the southern marshlands of Iraq against the mostly Shiite inhabitants of these areas, can lead to conditions similar to those of spring 1991, threatening regional and international peace and security. In this connection, the obligations of various organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council, within their respective roles stipulated by the Charter of the United Nations, to put an end to this campaign of elimination and the threat to regional and international peace and security need not be emphasized.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24415
11 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is deeply concerned by the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in all its aspects. Particularly distressing are the reports of atrocities committed by citizens of one country against another which not only violate international law but also threaten international peace and security and the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On behalf of my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the serious situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to find an immediate solution to restoring peace and stability.

(Signed) Mustafa M. H. KAWTHAR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-37512 3291c (E) 110892

110892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24416
11 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave and deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina threatening international peace and security, and to adopt appropriate measures as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) Nabeela AL MULLA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-37525 3339f (E) 110892

110892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24417
11 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note No. SCPC/1/92 (4) dated 3 June 1992, concerning Security Council resolution 757 (1992), has the honour to inform him that the Jordanian Government has taken all the necessary steps and issued instructions to all ministries and departments concerned to comply with the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution, as set forth in the paragraphs 4 to 9 thereof, relating to the imposition of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

92-37518 3376i (E) 110892 110892

110892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24418
11 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to your note of 3 June 1992, I wish to inform you that on 3 August 1992 the Argentine Government adopted Decree No. 1370 approving Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and instructing the public authorities of the State, provinces and municipalities to adopt within their respective jurisdictions the measures necessary to implement the decisions contained in that resolution.

In addition, pursuant to paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 757 (1992), the Argentine Government has decided to withdraw its economic and trade adviser from Belgrade.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alfred V. CHIARADIA
Minister
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-37485 3346f (E) 120892 120892

120892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24419
12 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council with a formal debate to consider the grave situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the adoption of appropriate measures as provided in Chapter VII of the Charter to bring an immediate end to the aggression against the people and territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you could circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Permanent Representative

92-37679 3422j (E) 120892

120892